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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/821,435	04/09/2004	Prasanna J. Satarasinghe	043395-0378353	1235

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Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP  
(INTEL)  
P.O. Box 10500  
McLean, VA 22102

EXAMINER
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LANIER, BENJAMIN E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2432

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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02/23/2010

ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

docket\_ip@pillsburylaw.com

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/821,435	<b>Applicant(s)</b> SATARASINGHE ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> BENJAMIN E. LANIER	<b>Art Unit</b> 2432	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 December 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                    | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)         | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. Applicant's amendment filed 28 December 2009 amends claims 1, 14, and 19.

Applicant's amendment has been fully considered and entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant argues, "Borgelt uses two pieces of data, the hardware ID and the embedded software code, and encrypts this data with a private key to create a password. The private key of Borgelt is used not as an input to the password creation process, as claimed..." This argument is not persuasive because the claims merely require the password to be **based** on the identification information, an encryption key, and a text string. Since the private key of Borgelt is in fact used in the password generation process (See Figure 2), the password generated in Borgelt can be said to have been generated based upon the key as claimed.

3. Applicant argues, "the proposed modification of the alleged Lupper, Change, Borgelt combination with the teachings of Challenger would render at least Borgelt unsatisfactory for its intended purposed." This argument is not persuasive because Borgelt is not being modified to the extent argued by Applicant. Applicant's argument with respect to password decryption is not relevant to the modification as proposed.

4. The test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

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***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7. Claims 1-6, 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lupper, U.S. Publication No. 2003/0171112, in view of Chang, U.S. Patent No. 6,715,082, in view of Borgelt, U.S. Patent No. 5,398,285, and further in view of Challener, U.S. Patent No. 6,470,454. Referring to claims 1, 13, Lupper discloses a generic WLAN architecture wherein a subscriber name and password are obtained from the subscriber and compared to locally available subscriber data records ([0078]), which meets the limitation of creating a password for a client, storing the password and identification information of the client on a public wireless local area network. The subscriber name and password are compared with the data records to determine whether the subscriber can use services in the local area network ([0080]), which meets the limitation of utilizing the password and the client identity information to authenticate the client in the public wireless local area network. Lupper does not disclose that the passwords

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are one-time entropy passwords. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use one-time entropy passwords in the WLAN of Lupper in order to reduce the security risks that are introduced from using fixed user information by using single use passwords that cannot be reused by an intruder as taught by Chang (Col. 2, lines 12-24). Lupper and Chang do not specify passwords that are generated using an identifier, encryption key, and a character string. Borgelt discloses passwords generated utilizing an identifier (Figure 2, 200), encryption key (Figure 2, 202), and a software code (Figure 2, 201). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to generate the passwords of Lupper, as modified with Chang, with an identifier, key, and addition character string, in order to utilize passwords that are unique to users and not easily obtainable as taught by Borgelt (Col. 2, lines 7-11). Lupper, Change, and Borgelt do not disclose hashing the calculation to generate the password by converting non-alphanumerics to alphanumerics. Challenger discloses generating passwords by calculating a hash value and converting all non-alphanumerics to alphanumerics (Col. 4, line 24 & Col. 5, lines 10-15), which meets the limitation of creating comprises calculating a hash value using SHA-1 hashing process, comprising a plurality of octet values and subsequently converting any non-alphanumeric octet values of the plurality of octet values of the hash value into an alphanumeric octet value. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to hash the calculation of Borgelt and convert the hash into alphanumerics in order to provide a simple, yet very effective way to manage security passwords for a population of centrally-managed computers as taught by Challenger (Col. 4, lines 27-30, 39-41).

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Referring to claim 2, Lupper discloses utilizing the RADIUS protocol ([0083]), which meets the limitation of the authentication is provide by a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Server (RADIUS) server.

Referring to claims 3-5, Lupper discloses that authentication includes utilizing a SIM card in communications with a server ([0092]), which meets the limitation of authenticating the client by a server associated with said WPAN based on a smart card/universal subscriber identity module card/subscriber identity module card.

Referring to claim 6, Lupper discloses that a database exists for billing purposes with respect to the services ([0080]), which meets the limitation of modifying accounting data from the public wireless local area network to include charging data record fields for the client.

Referring to claim 14, Lupper discloses a generic WLAN architecture wherein a subscriber name and password are obtained from the subscriber and compared to locally available subscriber data records ([0078]), which meets the limitation of a first adapter for generating a password for the client. The subscriber name and password are compared with the data records to determine whether the subscriber can use services in the local area network ([0080]). Authentication is performed by a RADIUS server ([0051]), which meets the limitation of wherein the password is used for authenticating the client by a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server. Lupper discloses that authentication includes utilizing a SIM card in communications with a server ([0092]), which meets the limitation of a smart card for a client. Lupper does not disclose that the passwords are one-time passwords. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use one-time entropy passwords in the WLAN of Lupper in order to reduce the security risks that are

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introduced from using fixed user information by using single use passwords that cannot be reused by an intruder as taught by Chang (Col. 2, lines 12-24). Lupper and Chang do not specify passwords that are generated using an identifier, encryption key, and a character string. Borgelt discloses passwords generated utilizing an identifier (Figure 2, 200), encryption key (Figure 2, 202), and a software code (Figure 2, 201). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to generate the passwords of Lupper, as modified with Chang, with an identifier, key, and addition character string, in order to utilize passwords that are unique to users and not easily obtainable as taught by Borgelt (Col. 2, lines 7-11). Lupper and Chang do not specify passwords that are generated using an identifier, encryption key, and a character string. Borgelt discloses passwords generated utilizing an identifier (Figure 2, 200), encryption key (Figure 2, 202), and a software code (Figure 2, 201). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to generate the passwords of Lupper, as modified with Chang, with an identifier, key, and addition character string, in order to utilize passwords that are unique to users and not easily obtainable as taught by Borgelt (Col. 2, lines 7-11). Lupper, Change, and Borgelt do not disclose hashing the calculation to generate the password by converting non-alphanumerics to alphanumerics. Challenger discloses generating passwords by calculating a hash value and converting all non-alphanumerics to alphanumerics (Col. 4, line 24 & Col. 5, lines 10-15), which meets the limitation of creating comprises calculating a hash value using SHA-1 hashing process, comprising a plurality of octet values and subsequently converting any non-alphanumeric octet values of the plurality of octet values of the hash value into an alphanumeric octet value. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to hash the calculation of Borgelt and convert the

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hash into alphanumerics in order to provide a simple, yet very effective way to manage security passwords for a population of centrally-managed computers as taught by Challenger (Col. 4, lines 27-30, 39-41).

Referring to claim 15, Lupper discloses that authentication includes utilizing a SIM card in communications with a server ([0092]), which meets the limitation of a second adapter for authenticating the client by a second server based on the smart card.

8. Claims 7-11, 16, 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lupper, U.S. Publication No. 2003/0171112, in view of Chang, U.S. Patent No. 6,715,082, in view of Borgelt, U.S. Patent No. 5,398,285, in view of Challenger, U.S. Patent No. 6,470,454, and in further view of Lupien, U.S. Patent No. 6,463,055. Referring to claims 7-9, 16, Lupper does not disclose where or how the passwords are generated. Lupien discloses a wireless network authentication system wherein a password is generated at a first station and compared with a password generated by a mobile terminal using the IMSI of the mobile terminal to authenticate the mobile terminal to access the network (Col. 10, line 56 – Col. 11, line 10), which meets the limitation of creating is independently performed by each of two entities, creating comprises utilizing international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) of the client, creating comprises utilizing a pseudonym of the client, the first and second adapters reside on separate devices, a fourth adapter for generating the password for the client. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the password of Lupper with the password of Lupien because such a modification would have yielded the predictable result of mobile terminal authentication.



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Referring to claims 10-11, Lupper does not disclose where or how the passwords are generated. Lupien discloses a wireless network authentication system wherein a password is generated utilizing cipher keys (Col. 10, lines 58-61), which meets the limitation of creating comprises utilizing Point-to-Point Encryption Send-Key/Recv-Key. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the password of Lupper with the password of Lupien because such a modification would have yielded the predictable result of mobile terminal authentication.

9. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lupper, U.S. Publication No. 2003/0171112, in view of Chang, U.S. Patent No. 6,715,082, in view of Borgelt, U.S. Patent No. 5,398,285, in view of Challener, U.S. Patent No. 6,470,454, and in further view of Kalavade, U.S. Publication No. 2003/0051041. Referring to claim 17, Lupper discloses utilizing RADIUS and GPRS environments but does not disclose modifying RADIUS accounting data to generate GPRS accounting data. Kalavade discloses modifying RADIUS accounting data to generate GPRS accounting data ([0233]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify RADIUS accounting information in Lupper to generate GPRS accounting information in order to provide combined LAN/WAN based authentication on a single account and receive a single bill as taught by Kalavade ([0063]-[0066]).

10. Claims 19, 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lupper, U.S. Publication No. 2003/0171112, in view of Chang, U.S. Patent No. 6,715,082, in view of Lupien, U.S. Patent No. 6,463,055, in view of Borgelt, U.S. Patent No. 5,398,285, in view of Challener, U.S. Patent No. 6,470,454, and further in view of Kalavade, U.S. Publication No.

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2003/0051041. Referring to claims 19, 20, Lupper discloses a generic WLAN architecture wherein a subscriber name and password are obtained from the subscriber and compared to locally available subscriber data records ([0078]), which meets the limitation of creating a password for a client, storing the password and identification information on a RADIUS server. The subscriber name and password are compared with the data records to determine whether the subscriber can use services in the local area network ([0080]). Authentication is performed by a RADIUS server ([0051]), which meets the limitation of utilizing the password and the identification information to authenticate the client on the RADIUS server. Lupper discloses that authentication includes utilizing a SIM card in communications with a server ([0092]), which meets the limitation of a smart card for a client. Lupper does not disclose that the passwords are one-time passwords. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use one-time entropy passwords in the WLAN of Lupper in order to reduce the security risks that are introduced from using fixed user information by using single use passwords that cannot be reused by an intruder as taught by Chang (Col. 2, lines 12-24). Chang does not disclose generating the one-time passwords using client identification information. Lupien discloses a wireless network authentication system wherein a password is generated at a first station and compared with a password generated by a mobile terminal using the IMSI of the mobile terminal to authenticate the mobile terminal to access the network (Col. 10, line 56 – Col. 11, line 10), which meets the limitation of creating a password for a client based on identification information of the client. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to generate the one-time passwords suggested by Chang using the user identification information of Lupper because such a modification would

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have yielded the predictable result of mobile terminal authentication. Lupper and Chang do not specify passwords that are generated using an identifier, encryption key, and a character string. Borgelt discloses passwords generated utilizing an identifier (Figure 2, 200), encryption key (Figure 2, 202), and a software code (Figure 2, 201), which meets the limitation of an encryption key provided by the WPAN, and a text character string, the encryption key provided by the WPAN is Point-to-Point Encryption Send-Key. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to generate the passwords of Lupper, as modified with Chang, with an identifier, key, and addition character string, in order to utilize passwords that are unique to users and not easily obtainable as taught by Borgelt (Col. 2, lines 7-11). Lupper, Change, and Borgelt do not disclose hashing the calculation to generate the password by converting non-alphanumerics to alphanumerics. Challenger discloses generating passwords by calculating a hash value and converting all non-alphanumerics to alphanumerics (Col. 4, line 24 & Col. 5, lines 10-15), which meets the limitation of creating comprises calculating a hash value using SHA-1 hashing process, comprising a plurality of octet values and subsequently converting any non-alphanumeric octet values of the plurality of octet values of the hash value into an alphanumeric octet value. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to hash the calculation of Borgelt and convert the hash into alphanumerics in order to provide a simple, yet very effective way to manage security passwords for a population of centrally-managed computers as taught by Challenger (Col. 4, lines 27-30, 39-41). Lupper discloses utilizing RADIUS and GPRS environments but does not disclose modifying RADIUS accounting data to generate GPRS accounting data. Kalavade discloses modifying RADIUS accounting data to generate GPRS accounting data ([0233]). It

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would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify RADIUS accounting information in Lupper to generate GPRS accounting information in order to provide combined LAN/WAN based authentication on a single account and receive a single bill as taught by Kalavade ([0063]-[0066]).

***Conclusion***

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BENJAMIN E. LANIER whose telephone number is (571)272-3805. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on 571-272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Benjamin E Lanier/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2432